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The Bryan party leaders are not pleased with the report that their campaign is being managed by Sorosis.

In a recent interview Governor Matthews styled the sound-money Democrats Hes-In his Brookville speech he called them Tories.

It was hardly necessary to announce that the Populist managers will not take Watson from the ticket. They would be very rash to attempt it.

If Senator Teller wants a season of rest he will accept the presidency of the freesilver Republican clubs. There will not be enough of them to keep an able-bodied

The managers have decided that Mr. Bryan shall go South and make speeches instead of to New England. This is probably because they think he can do the least harm there, the South being the Pop-

In discussing the silver question Democratic speakers show the same aversion to holy water and the same readiness to make grandiloquent promises which he once showed on the top of a high mountain.

· The wordy controversy between Senators Thurston and Stewart might as well cease. Until Mr. Bryan denies the charge, which he could do in a dozen words, everybody will believe that he has been for years past the salaried agent of the Bimetallic Silver

Every coinage law of the United States from 1792 to the present time making gold coins legal tender has contained a provision that "the said gold coins shall be receivable in all payments, when of full weight, according to their respective values, and when of less than full weight, at less values, proto their respective actual weights." This shows that the value of the coins depends on the weight and that the legal-tender quality-adds nothing to it.

Whoever it was in the audience at Poughkeepsie that asked Mr. Bryan "How are you for the working man?" put a poser The Boy Orator seemed to be dazed for a few moments, and, then, instead of answering the question, asked the questioner to "take what I have said and what I have done, consider it very carefully and then judge as between our cause and that of our opponents." Neither Mr. Bryan nor anybody else can tell how the free and unlimited coinage of silver would help the

An English financial journal of recent date says: "There has seldom been period of greater activity in company promoting than is now being enjoyed by people who go in for that description of business. For the half year the capital offered to the public has been close upon \$485,000,000, against a little over \$345,000,000 for the same time in 1894." This means that in England money is plenty, interest low, wages good and times prosperous. Yet England has had a single gold standard for eighty years past. England does not "monkey" with

The only party in this country that is advocating a policy of enslavement to England is the party of free trade. That is distinctly a British policy, while the gold standard is not. A gentleman who recently returned from a business tour through Great Britain says those he met in that country appear to be far less interested in the monetary issue than they are in the situation regarding the tariff. An officer of the Bank of England with whom he talked said the tariff question was of paramount importance to England, but added if the United States adopted free silver they would soon have all our gold.

It was stated in an article in yesterday's Journal that the consumption of wheat during the years 1894 and 1895 was \$260,000,000 less than if it had been up to the per capita consumption of 1892. The statement should have been to the effect that if the per capita consumption of wheat in 1894 and 1895 had been up to that of 1892 268,000,000 bushels more of wheat would have been consumed at home in those years. The reason why the consumption feil off was the less of wages incident to the change in the tariff policy by the Democratic Congress and President. Had these 268,000,000 bushels been kept out of the markets of the world better prices would have been obtained.

The situation at Anderson seems to point to a serious labor difficulty. The trouble grows out of the old and difficult question of adjusting wages to the satisfaction of employer and employe. It is always difficult in such cases to get at the merits of the controversy, but there are some things Among these are, first, the duty of em- lother ways. The appeal to anti-British l

of trade will justify and as they can reasonably afford to do; second, the right of fuse to work if they wish to; third, the right of other men, either union or nonunion, to take their places and do the work at the wages offered. There is no getting away from the justice of these propositions. The right of one man to work is but, whatever happens, property and personal rights must be protected.

HIGH PRICES.

It is only four years since the present supporters of Bryan and Sewall were clamoring for low prices. Their arguments have not yet passed out of the public mind. They charged the Republican party with imposing tariff duties which increased the price of nearly every article that enters into daily use from the cradle to the grave The echoes of their vociferation are still i the air. We have not forgotten what they said about the taxes being paid by the consumer and increasing the burdens of life for him; the heavy weight that is laid by them upon the shoulders of honest toil; the robbery of the poor to augment the gains of the rich and all that sort of thing. We of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville heard of poverty-stricken homes with their Book Co., 356 Fourth avenue. taxed furniture, and meager breakfast tables with their taxed victuals. According to these gentlemen, the great evil of those days was the high prices which put all of the luxuries and many of the necessaries of life beyond the reach of the articountry. It made no difference to them that employers were enabled by the prooffset by the diminution of their purchasing that many artisans and laborers were in- gold standard, and by the same token it for a tariff policy which, if it had been absolutely impossible for many of their em-

at any rate of wages. another gospel which is precisely the reverse of what they taught only four years ago. The great trouble with the country at present, according to these facile and merry reasoners, is no longer high prices, but it is low prices, and its last state is even worst than its first. What we really want, after all, they say, is high prices instead all revenue duties by the Gorman bill, but it was all they could accomplish under the circumstances, and they are quite ready to in that direction. It was all a great mistake, anyhow, and the goal of their efforts should have been entirely different. The fundamental evil, after all, is low prices and not high prices, and as they are unwilling to seek these ends through a Re-

publican policy they adopt another. and are engaged in proving by tables of statistics that, at the very time when they were abusing the Republican party for hav- poor. Here is what the Bishop says: ing inflicted on the country the monstrous iniquity of high prices, it was really suffering from what they now regard as the tables of statistics were extant more than is contained in them was open and accessible to everybody. But they do not seem to have been acquainted with these statistical tables then, or if they were they had no use for them. If they were ignorant of them they are too ignorant to instruct their countrymen in their duties, and, if cognizant of them, they are too dishonest to do so. It was certainly impossible for the country to be suffering from the high prices and the low prices of the same comnodities at one and the same time. The supporters of Bryan and Sewall have been either ignorantly or willfully falsifying the facts in one way or the other.

GOV. MATTHEWS AT BROOKVILLE.

Thinking that Governor Matthews might say something new or important in his opening speech at Brookville on Saturday, a short-hand report of it was taken. The was nothing but a rehash of the threadbare by every advocate of free silver from Bryan down. In some respects the speech was more than ordinarily disingenuous. Thus

The contest to be settled next November. n a few words, is whether our money system shall be based upon gold and silver as a double standard of value, upon gold alone, the single standard of value, the primary and redemption moneywhether one-half of the primary money, liver, shall be eliminated and gold alone left to meet the necessities and uses here-tofore required of both.

This is not a true statement of the question, and shows that the Governor either does not understand or purposely misrepresents it. The United States already has a greater amount of full legal-tender silver money in circulation than any other civilized country, and nobody is proposing to "eliminate" any portion of it. Our present monetary system is one of practical bimetallism, and the advocates of sound money propose to continue this system, while the free silverites propose to "eliminate" gold and place the country on a single silver basis. It is a bad cause that makes its supporters afraid to admit what

they really advocate. Governor Matthews devoted a considerable part of his speech to appealing to the anti-British sentiment of his audience. He

Is there any American citizen within the ound of my voice so lost to manhood and to patriotism as to admit that the United states is not capable of enacting laws for the government of her people, or managing our monetary affairs without the advice or he consent of England? Has he forgotten he triumphs of Yorktown, when, with about three millions of people, our indendence as a nation was won from this same England, and now is the flag of a cople of seventy millions to be lowered to the commands of an English money lower aided and abetted by American tories? The tory exists to-day as he did in the old days of the revolution, crippling the efforts of the people to free themselves from tyrannous oppression; this same tory s here to-day to thwart the efforts to free the people from a financial oppression far more despicable and degrading than that

The Governor continued at considerable ength in this strain. Such talk is puerile, and yet it is just the kind of talk that might be expected from the supporters of a bad cause who have no legitimate argument on their side. Of course, England has no interest in this country adopting or maintaining the gold standard. It would be far better for her if we should adopt the silver standard, thus compelling us to which are or should be beyond dispute. | pay tribute to her in exchange and many

against which our fathers contended.

question is a piece of political charlatanry and demagogism that any person above the grade of a cross-roads politician should be ashamed of. It is clap-trap of the most

his assertions than the average Democratic speaker. In describing the alleged surreptitious demonetization of silver he said: Without serving any notice or warning n the public, without even the usual deate in either house of Congress upon this subject as surely so important and dangerous a measure deserved, a provision was cowardly and stealthily inserted in a bill of no interest and of a wholly different nature, where it would pass unnoticed, which struck down silver in the United States. Of all the exaggerated and distorted statements that have been made concernng the act of 1873 the Journal has seen none equal this. The only explanation that can be made of it consistent with the repect due a high official is that the Governor had never examined the record and was entirely ignorant of the facts in the

misstating them. Many other passages in the speech showed a surprising lack of correct information or a surprising recklessness of statement. Some were plainly intended to real benefits to the people of this counexcite class prejudice, as the following:

ease. But for a public man to make posi-

tive assertions in ignorance of facts is only

There is arrayed against us the concentrated money interest of the entire country, a powerful and in some instances merciless antagonist, but I believe the American people will assert their manhood and drive the money changers out of the e as they did in the great struggle n Jackson's time. You have to encounter the opposition of every president and manager and attorney of nearly every railroad and corporation of any kind. This is sans and laborers and were ruining the already manifested by the posting in the railroad offices of interviews with railroad presidents and false warnings to their employes, every one of them engaged in keeping the wages down as low as possible in the interest of presidents' salaries ranging from \$25,000 to \$50,000 a year.

So far as that is concerned, it would be just as easy for railroad companies and its value one-half and put gold at such a power; and a protective tariff, in any view | managers to keep the wages of employes of it, was really no benefit to labor. So down under free silver as it is under the duced by these plausible arguments to vote | would be a long time before the employes would get an advance of wages commenfully carried out, would have rendered it surate with the reduction in the purchasing price of the dollar. But it is sad to ployers to furnish employment for anybody | see a Governor of Indiana making such appeals to class prejudice under the pre-Now these able gentlemen are preaching tense of discussing the merits of an

Governor Matthews said in his speech at

A certain reverend bishop of the Methodist Church, heedless of the teachings of charity and justice and the tenderest humanity as taught by the lowly Nazarene whose heart ever turned in sympathy to the lowly and oppressed, has seen proper of low prices. They did not exactly abolish to denounce the people advocating the ause of liberty, of right and humanity. If I mistake not he will find that the members of his church are both Methdists and Americans. We cannot forget the splendid history of this great church abandon further effort of a serious nature and the noble work it did in striking the Is the cause of the white slave less sacred or worthy to this reverend bishop?

The Governor's recent experience with Hon. John R. Wilson does not seem to have taught him caution. If the foregoing should come to Bishop Newman's knowledge-and he has sharp eyes and ears-he may give The most singular thing in the whole the Governor a blast like that he has just matter is that they have now discovered | given Senator Stewart. The Governor intimates that in opposing free silver the

I have traveled through nearly all the silver countries on the globe, and have seen the baneful effects of a debased currency upon the working population. In lands the wage earner, whether accountant, mechanic, or day laborer, contracts for so much per day or week, during which time silver and paper currency has depreciated, while the necessaries of life remain at the price they were before the decline, but the wage earner is compelled to take the depreciated dollar. You propose to change this by legislation. You cannot do it. The history of the world is against you. It has been tried, but in vain.

In this connection it might not be amiss to remind the Governor that the lowly Nazarene said, "The laborer is worthy of his hire." Can it be possible he meant payable in 53-cent dollars?

In his speech delivered a few days ago Senator Sherman read a letter from the Director of the Mint stating that the silver bullion purchased by the government under the acts of 1878 and 1890 had cost \$464,210,262, and at the present market price it was worth \$318,338,310. In other words, the government had paid \$145,871,952 more for the bullion than it would have to pay now. Both of the laws referred to made it compulsory on the government to purchase silxpectation was disappointed. The speech | ver at the market price, the law of 1878 requiring the purchase of not less than arguments and demagogic appeals made \$2,000,000 worth per month and the law of 1890 not less than 4,500,000 ounces per month. The government still has nearly \$120,000,000 worth of the bullion thus purchased, the total amount of which represents a loss to the government, as compared with the present market price of silver, of \$145,871,952. This loss, large as it is, is only one item in the profit and loss account of the government in its vain attempt to boost the price of silver.

The Philadelphia Inquirer excitedly says: The statement that Hanna is angry with Quay because Quay is not in the East working for the party is one of the most ridiculous stories ever circulated by the combine. Quay is at present doing greater service for the party than anybody-except perhaps Hanna himself-quite appreclates." Ridiculous? Of course it is. Don't the Florida dispatches no further back than yesterday tell how Mr. Quay, after an exciting struggle, caught a tarpon weighing 263 pounds? Is there a party worker anywhere who can beat that?

The consumption of horse flesh in Paris has increased until there are now thirty thousand horse butchers' shops in the city. Something has to be done with horses since the bicycle came, and perhaps the thrifty Parisians are eating them to get rid of

A. F.: Coinage of gold is free. Formerly there was a charge of one-fifth of one per centum for converting gold bullion into coin, but the provision was repealed in 1875, and since then there has been no charge

whatever. BUBBLES IN THE AIR. The Old, Old Story. She-I wonder what is "the old, old

He-You are the first girl I ever loved. Dazed. With all the arguments flying 'round,

Of varying degrees of flatness, The average voter finds himself In a state of where-am-I-atness. Man's Faithful Friend. Weary Watkins-I don't like dogs giner-

Hungry Higgins-Wot dog ever saved Weary Watkins-He was one of these here little pugs. I seen 'im trottin' along behind a woman and swiped 'im an' traded

ally, but one of 'em did save my life once.

The Cheerful Idiot. "I never could see why the prodigal son's brother should be blamed for following the mean to put it up about a foot higher.

ployers to pay as high wages as the state sentiment in the discussion of the money example of his father," said the Cheerful "Doing what?" said the inquisitive board-

> "Why, when the old man killed a calf, the brother promptly made a beef."

INDIANA NEWSPAPER OPINION. In dealing with the so-called "crime of 1873" the Governor was more reckless in The so-called money plank of the Chicago platform is repudiation, and nothing

else can be made of it.-Seymour Repub-Free silver will make less work, not more, and worse yet, the fact is an absolute certainty that for fifteen years to come free silver would make less money instead of more.-Bristol Banner. If any person on earth should demand

of the government a sound dollar it is the man who earns his living in the sweat of his brow. Then when he is paid he will have received full value for his labor. -Evansville Journal. The wage earner, the artisan and mechanic are all interested in a good dollar.

Without a good sound monetary system the business of the country must decrease so that it will not afford remunerative employment to those who must have it .- Columbus Republican. It is stated that Mr. Bryan has asked to

be slated for another speech in New York, wherein he will undertake to redeem the a little less reprehensible than deliberately reputation he lost in his notification address. Let him talk. He likes it and is entitled to all the enjoyment he can get out of the campaign.-New Castle Courier. Protection can beat unlimited coinage in

a fair race and give it 16 points to 1 in

try. Unlimited coinage might benefit the owners of silver mines-the comparatively few; but protection to every American interest would benefit the many.-Warsaw Laborers in the cities have been promised by the silverites that what they consume will cost them less. Farmers have

been promised that what they sell to the

cities will be higher. Commodities bought

and sold for the same dollar cannot be at

once higher to the producer and cheaper to the consumer.-Terre Haute Express. It is false to assert that the Republican party is opposed to silver. It is such a good friend of the white metal that it proposes to continue its use and keep every dollar of it as good as gold. The real enemies of silver are those who would reduce premium that it would require two silver

dollars to buy one gold dollar.-Muncie Governor Matthews thinks it is an infringement on his party's name for the honest money, gold-standard Democrats to call their party "the National Democratic party." This is not true so far as Kokomo is concerned. Here the managers of the Bryan campaign have voluntarily discarded the name "Democratic party" and have dubbed themselves "the Silver party." They call their headquarters "silver headquarters" and their meeting a "silver meeting."

-Kokomo Tribune. We half suspect that the rabbit's foot which Bryan has been toting around, believing in its potency to shield him from all harm, is not a rabbit's foot at all. The similarity existing between the foot of a rabbit and that of a cat is so striking in some instances as to almost defy an expert to detect the difference. No man with a rabbit's foot suspended from his neck, provided the charm was secured under the arbitrary conditions which insure its potency, would have made such a donkey of himself as did Bryan at Madison Square. -Wabash Tribune.

PRODUCTION OF SILVER.

And Its Relative Value as Compared with Gold.

Chicago Times-Herald. Many correspondents ask for the figures showing the annual production of silver during the period culminating in its restricted coinage or total rejection at the mints of all the first-class nations of the world. The Times-Herald gives the figures in a brief and compact way. The total production of silver during the first haif of the century is authentically estimated at 1.052,211,600 ounces, or an average annual output of 21,944,220 ounces. For the second half of the century to the present year the figures are as follows. The ratio to gold is also given for con-

venient reference:

Year.	ounces.	to gold.	H
1851	21,100,000	15.46	1
-		15.59	1
1853	31,300,000	15.33	- 1
	31,300,600	15.33	15
and the last last	31,300,000	15.38	1
- Christ		15.38	1
40.00	31,400,000	15.27	
4/34/3	24 250 450	15.38	
****	44 544 544	15.19	1
4000			Li
		15.29	1
		15.50	1
on change	34,900,000	15.35	1
4004		15.37	
		15.37	R
	39,800,000	15.44	E
	42,200,000	15.43	١.
	42,900,000	15.57	
	43,700,000	15.59	
1869	43,700,000	15.60	Ш.
1870	46,800,000	15.57	
1871	56,600,000	15.57	18
1872	61,100,000	15.63	١.
1873	63,267,000	15.92	Ю
1874	55,300,900	16.17	П
4000	62,262,000	16.59	
	67,753,000	17.88	١.
1877	62,648,000	17.22	ш
4.04	73,746,000	17.94	B
1879	74.250,000	18.40	Ю
4000	74,791,000	1 18.05	100
		18.16	١.
14 (5)(1)(5)	86,470,000	18.19	10
****	89,177,000	18.64	1
	81,597,000	18.57	1
	91,652,000	19.41	r
	93,276,000	20.78	16
4000	96,124,000	21.13	Ш
All the control of th		21.99	100
1889		22.09	B
	126,095,000	19.76	
CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR		20.92	1
		23.72	1
The state of the s		26.49	1
1994	167 759 000	20.43	1

IS95 (approximate)165,000,000 Estimated production of silver for this year indicates that the high average of the ast three years will be fully sustained. making the real ratio to gold about 32. Ye in the face of these facts the free-silver nonopolists want the American people to silver in unlimited quantities at the robbery ratio of 16 to 1. Our silver and paper dollars, now worth 100 cents each on the gold standard, would then be worth 52 cents each and would be bound to decline still lower as the quantity of silver increased

under unrestricted coinage How generous the United States have een to silver notwithstanding its comdecline and overproduction, shown in the quantity of full legal-tender silver we have coined compared with that n other countries:

SwedenRussia and Finland.....

Yet the silver monopoly wants the United States to "do something for silver." keeps at par with gold \$549,700,000 of silver. and has in addition to that in smaller coins of limited legal tender \$76,994,881.

Labored Denials.

It is amusing to see the good humor with which the labored and painful state ment is received that Mrs. Bryan did not enforce the selection of Chicago for headquarters and incidentally insert the harpoon into Gorman the "fox." "She was only present at the conference an hour." long enough for her to have said Chicag once. Query: How many columns of solid nonpareil could a vivacious lady talk off in an hour?

Bland and Bryan.

Syracuse Standard. Bland and Bryan have changed places Before the nomination at Chicago Bland was a candidate and Bryan was a news-paper correspondent. Now Bryan is a can-didate and Bland is a correspondent. After the election Bryan will be a newspaper correspondent once more, and Bland will be a candidate again.

Unexplainable Popularity.

After comparing Li Hung Chang's man ners with those of some other oriental potentates who have visited Europe his opularity is hard to account for. He does not spill his soup on the ladies' dresses or throw food at the other guests.

His Understanding of It.

Atchison Globe.

ow your rate of wages to be affected (cries of 'Never' 'Never') by any man of acceptance intimated that he would ac-When you talk to a bald-headed man about elevating the stage he thinks you

MR. COCKRAN SPEAKS.

(Concluded from First Page.) cents of value from it. Having earned it by the sweat of my brow, having earned it by the exercise of my brain, having earned it by the exchange of my commodities. oan go to the uttermost ends of the earth and wherever I present it its value will be unquestioned and unchallenged. That gold lollar this meeting, the Democratic party, the honest masses of this country, without distinction of party divisions, demand shall be paid to the laborer when he earns it and that no power on earth shall cheat him out of the sweat of his brow. "It is perfectly clear that the purpose of the Populists is to put up the prices of certain commodities. Mr. Bryan's language s that he is going to improve the condi-

tions of the people of this country. I do not suppose he claims he can multiply the number of chairs upon this platform or upon this floor, although he has shown his capacity to empty them. If he is going to work any change in the conditions of men he must increase the material possession of some part of the community, Now, if he got possession of the government tomorrow he would not create one single hing of value by any exercise of governmental power in the world. No power ever yet exercised by tyrant or by constitutional nonarchy can cause a barren field to become fruitful, can cause two blades of grass to grow where one grew before, can bring together the stones that compose this ing and raise them into a stately tem-ledicated to political discussion. No. ole dedicated to political discussion. t requires the labor of man and the labor man alone to create wealth. If Mr. Bryan is going to enrich somebody, the thing which he means to bestow on him he must take from somebody else. "Who is to be despoiled and who is to be

THE "NIGGER IN THE WOODPILE." enriched by the exercise of this new scheme of government? (A cry of 'Silvermine owners.') My friend, the silver-mine owners get cheated with the rest. A government can never be generous, because if it be generous to one it must be oppressive to another. But his financial scheme contemplates an increase in the price of certain commodities. We are coming now pretty close to the woodpile behind which the African is concealed. Now, if everyincreased 10 per cent. in value, we would actly in the same place we occupied before. Therefore, it is fair to assume that is not the lame and impotent conclusion which this Populist revolution contemplates. What then is it? It is an increase in the price of commodities and allowing labor to shift for itself. If the price of commodities be increased and the price of labor be left stationary, why, that means cutting down the rate of wages. If, instead of a dollar which consists of a given quantity of gold equal to a hundred cents anywhere in the world, the purchasing power of one hundred cents, the laborer is to be paid in dollars worth fifty cents each, why, he can only buy half as much with a day's wages as he buys now.

"Wage earners, Mr. Bryan says, know that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of that dollar. They know that employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable and re-employment less certain. If that means anything it means that a cheap dollar would give him more employment, more frequent employment, more work and a chance to get re-employment after he was discharged. If that means any thing it means that if the laborer is willling to have his wages cut down he will get more work. But diminution in the rate of wages does not increase the scope of employment. The more abundant the product the higher the wages. There cannot be an abundant product unless labor is

extensively employe "Mr. Bryan would have you believe that prosperity is advanced by cheapening the rate of wages, but the fall in the rate of wages always comes from a narrow produc-tion, and narrow production means there is little demand for labor in the market. When after the panic of 1873 the price of labor fell to 90 cents a day it was harder to obtain labor than when the rate of labor was \$2, and the difference between the Ponulist who seeks to cut down the rate of wages and the Democrat who seeks to protect it is that the Democrat believes that high wages and prosperity are synonymous. and the Populist wants to cut the rate of wages in order that he may tempt the farmer to make war upon his own working-

"Mr. Bryan leads the van in saying that it is the creditor he is after. In order that you should understand just how a change in the standard of value enables men to cheat their creditors you have to consider the function which money plays in measuring debts. If I had paid \$10 for ten yards of cloth to be delivered to me next week and in the interim the government should pass a law declaring that the yard measure hould consist of eighteen inches and that all existing contracts should be settled in that system of measure I would be cheated out of half the cloth for which I had paid. If, on the other hand, I owed a cloth merhant for ten yards of cloth which he had delivered to me and which was payable next week, and in the meantime the government would change the standard of alue and cut down the unit of coinage ne-half, then I would settle the debt in \$5 and the cloth merchant would have been

LABORERS ARE THE CREDITORS. "Now, the Populist loves to say that the creditor is a person who oppresses the Western farmer. The creditors of this country are not the bankers; they are not the so-called capitalists; they are the laborers, and it is at the expense of labor that this change is made. The laborer always a creditor for at least one day's vork. When any man can show me a laborer who has been paid in advance for a ay's work I will show him a laborer who a debtor. The laborer is always a creditor for at least one day's work, and is generally a creditor for a week's work or two weeks' work. Every great industrial en-terprise has for its chief creditors its own aborers. The heaviest account in every deartment of industry, whatever it may be, is always the wages account

The pretense that the farmer of Nebraska is suffering under the weight of a mortgage contracted under a metal which has steadily increased in value is but a Poplistic metaphor. Two-thirds of the farmers have no mortgage debts whatever. I do not believe there is 5 per cent. of them that owe a mortgage over three years old. during which time there has been no change in the value of the metal. This proposal of the Populists is an intent to enlist the farmer in a conspiracy to reduce the wages paid this labor that he may have a larger proportion of his own products, and they are willing to cut down the wages of every man who works in cities, who toils at the bench, who digs in the mines, who manages the train, in the hope that they can ride into power on a wave of cupidity and greed awakened in the breast of the voter.

But, my friends, it is a triumphant vindication of American citizenship that this attempt to enlist the farming and agricultural members of this community into this conspiracy has failed, miserably, utterly, absolutely. Every Western State which in 1890 and 1892 fell into the hands of the 'opulists and went into the Farmers' Alliance, before their real purposes were executed, were purified, and the Populistic forces scattered out of existence when the farmers of this country understood precisely what the Populists meant for his welfare was really for his ruin. The farmer who, when this country was in danger, houldered his musket to set it aside when the last shot had been fired on the Southern battlefield, whose moderation prevented the political warriors at Washington from pursuing a policy of discrimination and pun-shment in the Southern States-that farmer who made the policy of the North policy of concilliation, of forgiveness, of reunion, whose hand it was that made ruin of her cities and ashes of her homes received her once more and said: 'Live in peace and sin no more.' That farmer today is the mainstay of order and of property as he was the mainstay of the Union There was a Populistic delegation from States that were Democratic, but it is a significant fact that every Northern State which there was a chance of electing a Democratic Governor or of choosing Demcratic electors, with the exception of Misouri and Indiana, stood boldly and firmly for the gold standard at Chicago and they were submerged by a wave of Populism

from the South. "My friends, there has been a great change in the Democratic organization of the Southern States. The men who, from a mistaken sense of loyalty, followed their States out of the Union, whose gallantry in war, whose fortitude in defeat won the admiration of the civilized world, the men hose virtues commanded the support of Northern public opinion in the attempt to carpet-bag governments in the States, the men who led their people through all the troubled period of reconstruction back into a full union with the sister States, these men, like Hampton in North Carolina and Caffrey in Louislana, have been swept from power, a new set has got into the saddle, a set of leaders of which Tillman is the expenent, wh soldly unfurled the sectional flag at Chicago and declared that this Populist movement is a direct movement against the

prosperity of the East. A "FARMERS" CONSPIRACY. "Men of New York, tollers of America.

spiracy between the professional farmer, the farmers who cultivate the quarrels of | the their neighbors, farmers who labor with their jaws. Populist agitators of the West fessional farmers who want to pay low who would like to pay in no wages at all. No man can create a movement like this. no more important than the millions of drops that form its base. The Popullstic ing the State. movement is the attempt of these professional farmers, of these men who are unwilling to share with the laborer to appeal to their greed. He is an enemy of public order, he is an obstacle to progress, he is a conspirator against the peace and prosperity of the industrial masses of the coun-

'I have said that the laborer is the object of this conspiracy, and he is. But let no man imagine that if they are successful the injury would all be borne by the man who works with his hands. He would be the last to suffer and the last to recover from its effects. But the shock to civili action which would ensue from such a breach of public and private faith would be irreparable. Its effect no man could measure from any experience of the human race. We cannot tell to what degree it would paralyze industry. If I were asked to define civilization I should say it was 'industrial co-operation.' Everything that a man does for his own benefit acts diectly upon the interests of his neighbors. No man can stand alone in a civilized community. His interests, his prospects, his fortunes are to some extent shared by his fellows. There is not an ear of corn ripening in the Western field that does not effect the price of bread to you and to me. The farmer who scatters seed upon the ground by that act starts into motion the wheels of the factory; he sharpens the tools of the carpenter; he stimulates the construction of railroads; he causes the engineers to plan bridges crossing currents, new tunnels under rivers, new canals joining oceans and separating continents. If the farmer did not work, if the miner did thing in this world or in this country, in- | not dig in the subterranean gallery, every cluding labor, be increased in value to- other department of industry would lanmorrow in like proportion, not one of us | guish, for men would not produce and crewould be affected at all. If everything be ate if they did not see in the industry and activity of others a prospect of a demand pay 10 per cent. in addition for what we | for the commodity which they produce. would buy and get 10 per cent. more for and so every man in the world is bound what we would sell, and we would be ex- closely to the destiny and interests of his closely to the destiny and interests of his

A POPULISTIC CRIME. tion is the confidence men have in each time. The English people once thought other-confidence in their honesty, confi- they could get along without gold for a dence in their integrity, confidence in their industry, confidence in their future. If we want silver coinage to-morrow, if we even | try to make them believe by some hocus debase our standard of value, men say that you would still have the same property you have to-day, you would still have the same soil, you would still have the same continent. And it is true. But so did the Indian have the same rivers that roll past our cities and turn the wheels of commerce as they pass. So the mountains were piled full of mineral treasures four hundred years ago. The same atmosphere enwrapped this continent, the same soil covered the fields, the same sun shone in heaven, and yet there was none but the savage pursuing the pathway of through the trackless forests, and the river bore no single living thing except the Indian in his canoe pursuing a pathway of destruction. There was no industrial co-operation because the Indian was a savage and did not understand the principles by which men aid each other in taking from the bosom of the earth the wealth which makes life bearable and develops the intelligence which makes civilization. Anything that attacks that basis of human confidence is a crime against civilization and a blow against the foundations of social or-

"Wherever you find Populists assembled you will find discussions proceeding upon the theory that men are hostile to each other in their interests; that the condition of life is one of contest. At Chicago Mr. Bryan declared: 'When you come be fore us and tell us that we shall disturb your business interests we reply that you have disturbed our business interests.' voice, 'He was right!') When a man loses all sense he has a right to defy those who possess any. (Laughter.) "In a convention of extremists the most

extreme will always be selected for a leader. Your prospects are not bad. I merely desire to call the attention of this gathering to the character of that speech, to the underlying spirit that pervades it and to ask the workingman of this country to ask the citizens of this Nation if the government should be trusted to the hands of men whose conception of civilized society is

one of warfare and strife. "We believe that the very essence of civilization is mutual interests, mutual forbearance, mutual co-operation. We beleve the world has got past the time when men's hands are at each other's throats. We believe to-day that men stand shoulder to shoulder, working together for a common purpose, beneficial to all (applause), and we believe that this attempt to assail wages, which means an attempt to attack the prosperity of all, will be resisted not y a class but by the whole nation. What labor has gained that shall it keep. The rate of wages that is paid to it to-day is the lowest rate we will ever willingly ac cept. We look forward to a further and urther increase in the prosperity of workngmen, not merely by an increase in the daily wage, but by a further increase in the purchasing power of wages. Men who tell us that the price of farm products have fallen and that the farmer for that reason is a sufferer forget that while the price of wages has risen off the farm the efficiency of labor has increased; that the cost of production has been reduced through the aid of machinery, while the wages of the individual laborer may have

ALL ENTITLED TO GOD'S BOUNTY. rate, I hope there will be a further and further continual decrease in the cost of living. There is no way in which I can be admitted to a share of God's bounty except through a fall in the prices of the necessaries of life. While we have in existence a system of mutual co-operation which is but another name for civilized society, all are admitted to a share in every bounty which Providence showers upon the earth. The dweller in the tenement stooping over his bench who never sees a field of waving corn, who has never inhaled the perfume of grasses and of lowers, is yet made the participator in all the bountles of Providence in the purifying influences of the atmosphere, in the ripening rays of the sun, when the product of the soil is made cheaper to him every day by the abundance of the harvest (Applause.) It is from his share in this bounty that the Populist wants to exclude the American workingmen. To him we say, in the name of humanity, in the name of progress, 'You shall neither press a crown of thorns upon the brow of labor nor press a scourge upon his back.' plause.) You shall not rob him of study of progress in the skill of the craft, and by the careful organization of the members who work with him at the same bench You shall not obscure the golden prospects of a further improvement in his condition by a further cheapening of the cost of living as well as by a further depreciation of the dollar which is paid to him. (Ap-"The man who raises his hand against

the progress of the workingman raises his hand against prosperity. He seeks to restrict the volume of production, he seeks to degrade the condition of the man who is steadily improving himself and in his own improvement is accomplishing the improvement of all mankind, but this attempt will fail. "I do not regret this campaign. The time has come when the people of this country will show their capacity for self-govern-

ment. They will prove that the men who

left the world in the pathway of progress

will be jealous guardians of liberty and of order. They are not to be seduced by appeals to their cupidity or moved by threats of injury. They will forever and jealously guard and trim the lamp of enlightenment and of progress. They will ever relentessly press and crush under their heels the flaming torch of Populist discontent, Populist agitation and Populist destruction. When this tide of agitation shall have receded, this tide of Populist agitation, this assault upon common honesty and upon industry, shall have been abated forever, the foundations of this Republic will remain undisturbed. This government will still shelter a people indissolubly wedded to lib-erty and order, jealously forbidding any distinction of burden or of privilege, con serving property, maintaining morality, resting forever upon the broad basis of American patriotism and American intelli-

McKinley and Pingree. Washington Post.

doubt that McKinley will earry Michigan, said P. J. Reld, of the Detroit Free Press at Willard's last evening. The men who are claiming it for Bryan are not sincere.

"I don't think there is any reason

who never has paid wages at all if he could | cept that platform in toto. He has said get out of it. Will you submit to this con- nothing since, but on the contrary has been extremely mum on the money ques-

"Pingree's popularity will be of tremend-ous help to the McKinley electors, While and the unreconciled slaveholders of the he could carry Detroit a hundred times South? This is a conspiracy between pro- over, his strength in the State is something of an unknown quantity, and on that wages and the unreconciled slaveholder | depends to a large extent the size of Me-Kinley's majority, owing to our blanket (Applause.) Here is the real root of this ballot system, in which the names of at onspiracy. Mr. Bryan did not create it. the candidates appear on one slip. Men in a position to judge, say Pingree will make The forces that created it are active and | the greatest run ever made by a candidate have been working in a thousand different | for Governor in Michigan. He is certainly directions. Mr. Bryan, representing this very strong with the laboring classes and theory, is but like a drop of water on the the farmers. But for Pingree's nomination, crest of the wave, more conspicuous, but I am very much inclined to believe Bryan would have stood a good chance of earry-

"By the way, the name of Frank Hosford, president of the Interstate Democratic Association here, is being frequently suggested as a candidate for Congress in the First district, which is now represented by Hon. John B. Corliss. a Repu should not be surprised if Hosford got the nomination, but the district is a manufacturing one, and I don't think a silver

NEWMAN TO STEWART.

Democrat would stand much chance of suc-

The Methodist Bishop Lands Heavily on the Free-Silver Senator.

Saratoga Special to Chicago Tribune. Bishop John P. Newman, who has a summer cottage here, has sent the following open letter to Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada, in reply to the latter's recent criticism of Newman's course in the sup-

port of sound maney: "Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada: "Dear Sir-Your open letter to me of Aug. 5 cannot pass without an answer. I am a disciple of the single gold standard through your teachings. We were in the Senate together, you as Senator and I as chaplain. In those happier days you were a magnificent Senator, an eloquent advocate of honest money. We were proud of you and esteemed you the 'Lion of Nevada.' In your better estate you said in the

"I want the standard gold. There have been a great many battles fought against gold and gold has won every time. Gold has never compromised. You say that you have got up a compromise bill on the question of waether gold shall be respected. "Underlying the whole scheme of civiliza- | Gold has made the world respect it all the is recognized as the universal standard of value. * * Do not let us attempt to deceive the American people. Do not let us pocus of legislation that we can give them something of real value-that we can give them a measure of value that is better than the universal standard of mankind. "I believe that it would be highly injurious to this country to again inflate the currency. * * * I need not enlarge upon the evils of a depleted currency. country has felt them too severely to require that I should mention them. It matters not what kind of a depreciated currency you have, it necessarily entails many evils. 'in any country where gold has been

treated unkindly, where a country has bassed a depreciated currency, gold has eft the country "I have taken these, your wise sayings,

from your speeches reported in the Con-gressional Record for January, February and June of 1874. They were brave, many words uttered in your better estate, worthy a great statesman, but, 'O, Lucifer, son of the morning, how art thou falien from heaven; how art thou cast down to the ground which did'st weaken the nations. Yet I do not despair of your return to your father's house.

While the lamp of life holds out to The vilest sinner may return.'

"You took umbrage at my utterance to our ministers to induce them to stand for honest money. Methodist ministers are the most independent, and are among the most intelligent of our citizens. They think for themselves and vote as they please. No bishop and no conference can control them in their political creeds and actions. It is a pride for me to know that they are true patriots and honest in their relation to the public credit as they are loyal to their country. My remarks which offended you

were these "I shall call their attention to what I believe is the plain duty of the clergy, and shall urge upon them the importance of using all the influence they possess, in the pulpit and out, against the danger which threatens our country.

"No coercion, no pitting the church igainst the State, but for them to arouse the Nation to duty as they did when Lincoln called upon them to save the Union, I propose to 'urge them' just as I would urge ou to flee from the wrath to come Whenever I speak or write on politics I do so as an American citizen, and no professional obligations shall deprive me of that right. You thought me indiscreet to publish my purpose, but I never strike in the dark, and hence my discretion and courage to say to the clergy publicly that I feel it my duty to join Republicans and Democrats and all good citizens to save our country from this silver craze.

"You say that when you knew me I was friend of the people and sympathized with the masses. Never more so than now. I belong to the laboring masses and shall refuse to be imposed upon by the silver kings, to take 53 cents for a dollar, and shall do my utmost to save my fellow-laborers from this roposed legislative robbery, the whole ten-ency of which is to make the poor poorer. My sympathies are with the farmers, who are mistaken when they say: 'Let us try the silver plan; we can't be worse off.' They will be worse off under free sliver when the mortgage is foreclosed and their farms are lost. This sad condition of the farmer and of the wage earner generally, and the present condition of the whole country, is largely due to the wild cry of 'free trade' "While wages remain at their present and free silver. We had prosperity under

> "I have traveled through nearly all the silver countries on the globe and have seen the baneful effects of a debased currency upon the working population. In those lands the wage earner, whether accountant, mechanic, or day laborer, contracts for so much per day or week, during which ime silver and paper currency has depreclated, while the necessaries of life remain at the price they were before the decline, but the wage earner is compelled to take the depreciated dollar. You propose to change this by legislation. You cannot do it. The history of the world is against you. It has been tried, but in vain. "There is, however, a legitimate remedy for existing evils. Create business confidence by the election of sound-money men, like McKinley and Hobart. Then commercial confidence will revive suspended industries and inspire new ones; the emp will need new clothing, better food, and better homes, and these in turn will stimulate all branches of trade. A false administration has brought us where we are; a true administration will restore us to former prosperity. My hope is in a supreme standard of values, protected by such wise legislation as will give certainty to our credit and stability to our industries. respectfully. JOHN P. NEWMAN.

Democrats "Kick."

Washington Special. Democratic old-timers are complaining that the Bryan campaign has too many amateurish and kindergarten features, and hat its obvious lack of dignity is having disastrously dampening effect on the enthusiasm of the conservative and thinking masses. This sort of talk is probably due to the seeming belief that the Bryan campaign is just now suffering a reaction from he booming flood tide of acclamation and effervescence that lasted from the Chicago nomination to the day before Bryan's appearance in New York. The veterans who wear beards that hang down to their waistbands complain also that the introduction of the petticoat into the campaign is a bad move. This is a disrespectful al-lusion to the prominence lately taken by Mrs. Bryan in conferences among the party leaders, and the supposed part she took n the selection of the national headquarters against the advice and over the opposition of the tried leaders. "Too much Sorosis' 'is their ill-natured criticism.

Three of 'Em.

Kansas City Journal. An Indiana parent has named two of his triplets McKinley and Hobart. been a Popocrat, there would have been names enough to go 'round.

Tries Public Patience. Philadelphia North American. Great snakes! Bryan threatens to talk again in New York. How long does com-mon civility dictate that we shall tolerate this young man?

Well, Yes. Kansas City Journal. An oratorical failure for a man who was nominated on his lung power is rather a serious thing.

Will Not Give Out. Kansas City Journal.

Cockran's larynx is in first-class co